

HOLE DIGGER

DESCRIPTION

[Para 1] BACKGROUND

[Para 2] The present invention generally relates to hole diggers. More specifically, the present invention relates to a manually operated hole diggers for making post holes.

[Para 3] There are two main types of hole diggers for making post holes in the ground. The first is a powered type. The powered type are powered by a power source and usually have an auger type bit which rotates into the ground. The power type usually makes an easy task of drilling a hole and removes the dirt and rock from the hole. The powered type are usually expensive and require some sort of fossil fuel. The expense can be prohibitive due to the planned number of uses. The fossil fuel is hazardous and can be messy to use. Most manually operated hole diggers are of a two blade clamping style. There is a handle attached to each of the blades. The blades are pivotally connected together. The blades are driven into the ground by holding the handles parallel and striking the ground with the tips of the blades. The user then pulls the handles away from each other, which forces the blades to move towards each other. As the blades move towards each other, they collect dirt at a depth of however far the blades have impacted the ground. The user must hold the handles away from each other under tension in order not to release the ground collected between the blades. This type of hole digger is very inefficient and requires a great amount of energy expended by the user.

[Para 4] It is an object of the present invention to provide manually operated hole digger which reduces the effort of the user to make a hole.

[Para 5] SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[Para 6] A hole digger for digging a hole in ground. The hole digger includes a handle end for manually turning the hole digger. The hole digger includes a support section extending from the handle end. The hole digger includes a digging end extending from the support section.

[Para 7] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Para 8] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a hole digger according to the present invention.

[Para 9] Fig. 2 is an exploded view of the hole digger according to the present invention.

[Para 10] Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the sharpen prongs hole digger according to the present invention.

[Para 11] Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a bottom hole digger according to the present invention.

[Para 12] Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a hole digger according to the present invention.

[Para 13] DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Para 14] The present invention is a hole digger for manually digging a hole. The hole digger allows for attachment of a vacuum for removing the ground in the area where the hole is to be dug. Fig. 1 shows the hole digger 10 with a shop vacuum 12. The hole digger 10 includes a handle end 14, digging end 16 and support section 18 between the handle end 14 and digging end 16, as shown in Figs. 1–2. The support section 18 is connected at the handle end 14

to a top ring 20, whereby two handles 22 extend from the top ring 20. The support section 18 is connected at the digging end 16 to a bottom ring 24. The top ring 20 and bottom ring 24 include an open center 26. The support section 18 is made up of four legs 28 connected between the top ring 20 and bottom ring 24. The four legs 28 form the outside of an open cylinder between the open centers 26 of the top ring 20 and bottom ring 24. The legs 28 should be made of a rigid material to provide support between the handles 22 and the digging end 16 when a user applies pressure to the handles 22.

[Para 15] Figs. 1–4 show the digging end 16 of the hole digger 10. The digging end 14 includes four sharpen prongs 30 which form points along a circle. There can be more or less than four of the sharpen prongs 30 at the digging end 16. The sharpen prongs 30 of Figs. 1–4 are shown as a continuation of the legs 28 of the support section 18, but could be separate from the legs 28. The sharpen prongs 30 have a bottom end 32 which contacts the ground 34 for digging. The bottom end 32 of the sharpen prong 30 is a sharp angle which comes to a point 36. The sharp angle runs from the point 36 and angles away from the circle formed by the sharpen prongs 30. Also shown in Figs. 1–2 is vacuum extension tubing 38 used with shop vacuums. Two sections of extension tubing 38 are shown connected together within the open cylinder of the support section 18. A stop ring 40 and an alignment ring 42 are used with the extension tubing 38. The open center 26 of the top ring 20 is large enough to allow the extension tubing 38 with the stop ring 40 and alignment 42 installed to pass into the support section 18. The stop ring 40 is installed at a predetermined distance from the bottom end 32 of the prongs 30. The open center 26 of the bottom ring 24 is smaller than the stop ring 40. The stop ring 40 limits the distance that the bottom end 44 of the extension tubing 38 extends beyond the bottom ring 24. The alignment ring 42 is installed near the top 46 of the extension tubing 38 to prevent the extension tubing 38 from rattling about the support section 18. Fig. 1 shows a hose 48 of the shop vacuum 12 attached to the top 46 of the extension tubing 38.

[Para 16] The hole digger 10 is used as follows. The user presses the sharpen prongs 30 into the ground 34 at the point 36 on each of the sharpen prongs 30. The user presses the sharpen prongs 30 into the ground 34 by applying pressure at the handles 22. A hole is formed in the ground 34 by rotating and rocking at the handles 22 while applying pressure. The rotating and rocking of the handles 22 breaks up the ground 34. When breaking up the ground 34, the user has the shop vacuum 12 turned on. The suction from the shop vacuum 12 pulls the loosen ground 50 into the shop vacuum 12, as the sharpen prongs 30 break up the ground 34, as shown in Fig. 4.

[Para 17] Fig. 5 shows an alternative version of the hole digger 10. The legs 28, top ring 20 and bottom ring 24 are replaced by an open ended cylinder 52. The open ended cylinder 52 has a top 54 and a bottom 56. The open ended cylinder 52 is open thru the center from the top 54 and bottom 56. The top 54 of the open ended cylinder 52 connects to the hose of the shop vacuum. The open ended cylinder 52 not only replaces the legs 28, top ring 20 and bottom ring 24, but the extension tubing 38.

[Para 18] While different embodiments of the invention have been described in detail herein, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various modifications and alternatives to the embodiments could be developed in light of the overall teachings of the disclosure. Accordingly, the particular arrangements are illustrative only and are not limiting as to the scope of the invention that is to be given the full breadth of any and all equivalents thereof.